

110TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1049

Calling for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to be designated a state sponsor of terrorism.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 13, 2008

Mr. MACK (for himself, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. PENCE, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCHENRY, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Calling for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to be designated a state sponsor of terrorism.

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1566 defines “terrorism” as criminal acts committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, the taking of hostages with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, or to intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1566 calls upon all Member States, including the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, to prevent these terrorist acts and

to punish appropriately those individuals or groups responsible for committing such acts;

Whereas the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism of the Organization of American States commits all State parties to establish domestic regulatory institutions that eradicate the financing of terrorist offenses, cooperate with fellow signatories to control borders, provide mutual legal assistance in counterterrorism efforts and prosecution of terrorist offenses, and conform to all other stipulations of the convention designed to prevent, punish, and eliminate terrorist offenses;

Whereas Venezuela signed the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism on June 3, 2002, and ratified the convention on October 22, 2003;

Whereas, for more than 40 years, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) has carried out bombings, mortar attacks, kidnappings, extortion, guerrilla warfare, and drug trafficking targeting Colombian and United States political, military, and economic interests as well as foreign citizens;

Whereas sources indicate the FARC kidnapped a total of 6,877 Colombian and foreign citizens between 1996 and January 2008, including three United States defense contractors who are currently being held hostage, and killed a total of 3,240 people between 2003 and January 2008;

Whereas the FARC has been listed as a Foreign Terrorist Organization by the United States since 2001;

Whereas reports indicate that ties between high-level Venezuelan officials and the FARC date back to August 1999, when letters signed by high-level aides of Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez revealed that the Ven-

Venezuelan Government had offered fuel, money, and other support to the FARC;

Whereas, in January 2008, President Chavez praised the FARC as “a real army” and “an insurgent force with a political project”, and called upon foreign governments to cease referring to the FARC as a terrorist organization;

Whereas seized documents from a Colombia-led raid against the FARC on March 1, 2008, suggest evidence of \$300,000,000 in payments to the FARC from the Venezuelan Government, high-level contacts by the FARC with officials from Ecuador and Venezuela, and efforts by the FARC to obtain 50 kilograms of uranium;

Whereas these documents reportedly reveal agreements between the Venezuelan Government and the FARC to release hostages in exchange for the promotion of FARC by President Chavez as a legitimate army and insurgency, rather than as a terrorist organization;

Whereas section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, and section 640A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 stipulate that a designated state sponsor of terrorism is one “that repeatedly provides support to acts of international terrorism”;

Whereas, since 2001, in each Annual Country Report on Terrorism, the Department of State has cited the ability of the FARC and the Colombian National Liberation Army to use the Venezuelan border area for cross-border incursions and regard Venezuelan territory near the border as a safe haven;

Whereas, on September 15, 2005, President George W. Bush decertified Venezuela regarding counter-narcotics co-

operation because Venezuela had “failed demonstrably” to stem the flow of hundreds of tons of cocaine and other illegal narcotics;

Whereas a 2007 Drug Enforcement Administration report linked nearly half of all designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations around the world, including the FARC, to narcotics trade;

Whereas, in May 2006, the Department of State determined, pursuant to section 40A of the Arms Export Control Act, that Venezuela was not cooperating fully with United States antiterrorism efforts;

Whereas terrorist groups in Colombia have been found to be in possession of weapons belonging to official Venezuelan stocks and facilities;

Whereas President Chavez has established strong relationships with Iran, Cuba, Syria, and North Korea, all state sponsors of terrorism;

Whereas according to the Annual Threat Assessment of the Director of National Intelligence, released on February 5, 2008, Venezuela has greatly increased its cooperation with Iran and expressed a willingness to cooperate with that country on nuclear energy;

Whereas Venezuela has concluded nearly 200 bilateral agreements with Iran on military cooperation, the sharing of intelligence, establishing direct civilian airline flights between Caracas and Tehran, expanding financial cooperation, and initiating cultural exchanges, among others;

Whereas, in February 2006, the chairman of the Iranian legislative body announced an offer to assist Venezuela with a nuclear program;

Whereas, in March 2006, President Chavez defended Iran's development of a capacity to enrich uranium, which many observers believe is part of a nuclear weapons program, despite several United Nations Security Council resolutions requiring Iran to halt its enrichment program;

Whereas Venezuela was one of only three members of the 35-country board of the International Atomic Energy Agency to vote against referring Iran to the United Nations Security Council for violations of its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;

Whereas Venezuela reportedly has large deposits of uranium ore in the Guiana Shield region;

Whereas according to United States intelligence officials, Iran possesses the potential to use its close relationship with Venezuela to facilitate the smuggling of people, drugs, and weapons into the Western Hemisphere through terrorist proxy groups;

Whereas section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act defines "international terrorist acts" as those that aid or abet the proliferation or acquiring of nuclear weapons or material or those that aid or abet the production, collection, or use of chemical, biological, or radiological weapons;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 commits all Member States, including Venezuela, to enforce effective measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons; and

Whereas the activities of supporters and financiers of terrorist organizations in the Western Hemisphere constitute a severe threat to the United States and its allies and interests: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the United States House of Rep-
2 representatives—

3 (1) condemns the Government of the Bolivarian
4 Republic of Venezuela for its state-sponsored sup-
5 port of international terrorist groups;

6 (2) encourages the President to direct the
7 United States Representative to the Organization of
8 American States (OAS) to—

9 (A) urge OAS Member States to designate
10 the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
11 (FARC) a terrorist organization if such Mem-
12 ber States have not already done so;

13 (B) move for a declaration at the next
14 meeting of OAS Member States that calls on
15 countries to systematically deny use of their re-
16 spective territories by a terrorist or terrorist or-
17 ganization; and

18 (C) propose a convention to prevent the
19 proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological
20 weapons within the Western Hemisphere, using
21 United Nations Security Council Resolution
22 1540 as a model, and urge all OAS Member
23 States to sign and ratify such a convention;

1 (3) directs the Secretary of State to work with
2 the countries of the Western Hemisphere to ensure
3 the effective implementation of—

4 (A) the Inter-American Convention
5 Against Terrorism, to prevent the spread and
6 financing of international terrorist acts within
7 the Western Hemisphere and to counter any ef-
8 forts of countries in the Western Hemisphere to
9 provide support for terrorist acts;

10 (B) the United Nations Security Council
11 Resolution 1540, to prevent the proliferation of
12 nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons; and

13 (C) the United Nations Security Council
14 Resolution 1566, to halt the spread of global
15 terrorism and to promote greater cooperation
16 among United Nations Member States to imple-
17 ment counterterrorism measures;

18 (4) calls upon the Government of Venezuela to
19 immediately renounce all support and ties to ter-
20 rorist organizations, including the FARC and the
21 Colombian National Liberation Army; and

22 (5) urges the United States Government to des-
23 ignate Venezuela as a state sponsor of terrorism.

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